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Burma Socialist Programme Party Fifth Party Congress begins



Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win delivering a speech on the first day of the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (NAB photo.)

Yebaw Thaung Nyunt presiding over the first day session of the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. (NAB photo.)



Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win addresses the first-day session of the Fifth Party Congress

Rangoon, Aug 2 — Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win addressed the first-day session of the Fifth Party Congress which began today.

Observing the structure of the Party Congress Hall, Party Chairman U Ne Win commented that buildings should be constructed in harmony with Burma's environmental, climatic and

cultural requirements. The Party Chairman reminded delegates to prevent waste, cut expenses and get things done not only in building structures but also in other business.

Continuing, the Party Chairman observed that Party members had joined the Party with full acceptance of the concept that they would unfailingly go

where they are sent and carry out all duties given to them by the Party, that among the delegates present were Central Committee members, that there is a rule in the Party that whenever a new Party Congress is held, some of the central committee members may continue to serve while some others are to make way for new ones.

This rule, declared the Chairman, exists so that in handing over duties to the next Party Congress, it would not be made up of totally new Central Committee members who, lacking in experience, are bound to meet difficulties and on the other hand if only old members are kept on, those who must take up the work

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Burma Socialist Programme Party Fifth Party Congress begins

Rangoon, Aug 2 — The Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party began at 8 am today in the Congress Hall in the compound of the Central Institute of Political

Science in Mingaladon with Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee Chairman U Ne Win, President and Chairman of the

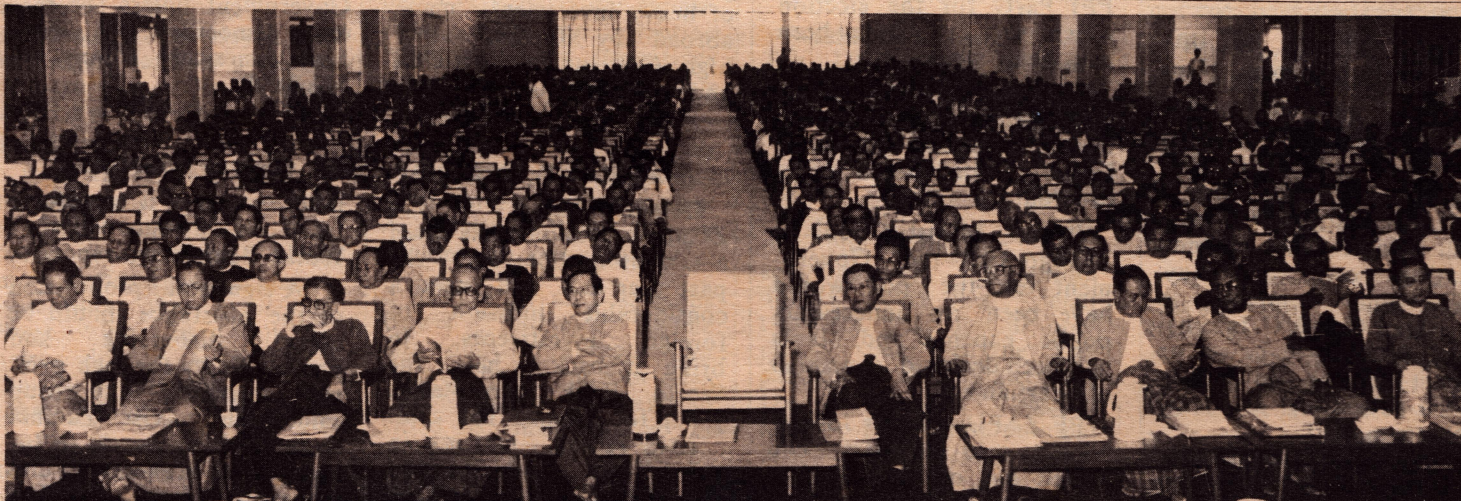
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Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin submitting the amendments to the Constitution not involving principle and which would not cause any departure from original sense and which could be made by the Central Committee as empowered by the Fourth Party Congress. (NAB photo.)



General Secretary U Aye Ko submitting the Political Report (summary) of the Central Committee to the first day of Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. (NAB photo.)



Congress delegates seen on the first day of the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. (NAB photo.)

Summary of the Political Report of the Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress, submitted by General Secretary U Aye Ko given on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Shevardnadze terms Helsinki talks step forward in E-W ties

Helsinki, Aug 1 — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today voiced satisfaction with his talks with Western ministers in Helsinki this week and called them a step forward for East-West relations.

NATO countries were meanwhile cautiously optimistic that Moscow could show a new flexibility in limited areas of arms control to prove Soviet goodwill ahead of the super-power summit scheduled for November in Geneva.

Shevardnadze said in a statement issued on his departure for Moscow that his meetings here, held during a conference marking the 10th anniversary of the 1975 Helsinki detente accords, had convinced him there was a willingness in the West to reduce global tensions.

But Finland, the host country, said it had called

off plans for a final communique to mark the end of the conference today because it was impossible for East and West blocs to agree on the basic terms of such a statement.

The new Soviet Minister had held talks with US Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of the major West European states.

"We return home with satisfaction at how this meeting on the whole has passed," Shevardnadze said adding that it signified a "step forward" in the process of strengthening detente.

Calling his talks with Western ministers "useful" he added: "We could feel a serious concern about the existing tension in the world, and at the same time a willingness to work in the direction of detente." — NAB/Reuters.

US seen as benefiting from LA debt

Mexico City, Aug 1 — Nobel prize-winning author Gabriel Garcia Marquez said Wednesday during a Latin American debt conference in Cuba that the debt problem serves the interests of the United States.

"Washington is interested in seeing that a Latin American foreign debt exists, because it is a possibility for control, for extortion, of manipulating and of pressure," the Cuban news agency *Prensa Latina* quoted him as saying.

"If Latin America won the lottery and paid the fore-

ign debt, the United States would try anything so that it wouldn't be paid."

Garcia Marquez, the Colombian author of *One Hundred Years of Solitude* who won the literature prize in 1982, was quoted as saying that he is not a financial expert but "there is no doubt that the money won't stretch enough for us to be able to pay".

He is attending the conference organized in Havana by Cuban President Fidel Castro on the problem of the region's 360-billion-dollar foreign debt. — NAB/AP.

ROK criticizes Japan's economic package

Tokyo, Aug 1 — South Korea Wednesday criticized Japan for its failure to improve market access for six of 32 items which Seoul had asked the Tokyo Government to include in Tuesday's market-opening programme.

The South Korean Ministry of Trade and Industry complained about a lack of action on non-tariff barriers, referring particularly to items such as raw silk, according to a report from *Yonhap* news agency in Seoul which was monitored in Tokyo.

The report said the new package merely stated that Japan would endeavour to make improvements in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) regarding import restrictions on agricultural, industrial and mining products and leather.

The three-year programme announced by Japan includes changes in the Government's standards and certification systems for im-

ported products and a range of tariff reductions.

Kwon Ik Hyun, Chairman of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, asked Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a visit here last month to take action to reduce South Korea's chronic trade deficit with Japan.

The deficit amounted to 952 million dollars in the first four months of this year. — NAB/Kyodo.

NEC, GE to set up joint int'l telecom firm

Tokyo, Aug 1 — NEC Corp. announced Wednesday an agreement with General Electric Co (GE) of the United States, to establish a joint data communications service company.

The joint company, to be named C and C International, Ltd., will be set up August 26 as an equally owned subsidiary, an NEC spokesman said.

It will operate value-added network (VAN) services between Japan and the United States. — NAB/Kyodo.

Br not permanently recalling envoy from Pretoria

London, August 2 — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made clear Thursday Britain had no intention of pulling its diplomatic envoy out of South Africa permanently.

Britain, while staunchly opposing sanctions against South Africa, has agreed to go along with joint action by the European Community to recall all envoys for consultations.

But the British High Commissioner will be going straight back to South Africa after attending the proposed consultative meeting in Brussels, Mrs. Thatcher told reporters.

She said she wanted him present in South Africa "to know exactly what is going on".

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking after talks with French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, did not disguise differences over the way to deal with White-ruled South Africa and its apartheid policy.

France last week recalled its envoy, suspended new investment in South Africa and launched a move in the United Nations for voluntary sanctions after the Pretoria Government imposed a state of emergency.

"We have different ways of achieving the objective, but the objective is the same," Mrs. Thatcher said. "We do not like apartheid. We wish to see it ended." — NAB/Reuters.

Zimbabwe minister declared elected uncontested

Harare, August 2 — Zimbabwean Home Affairs Minister Enos Nkala was declared elected Thursday after the only challenger withdrew from a parliamentary election in the northern Kariba constituency.

Nkala was a candidate of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) Party for the election which was to have been held next week.

Voting in the constituency was postponed during last month's general elections following the death of a candidate.

Justice Minister Eddison Zvobgo said the Government felt the poll would have been an unnecessary public expense and Nkala had been declared a member of Parliament.

PF-ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo said his party had pulled out of the election race for security reasons. — NAB/Reuters.

No world war in sight, says PLA chief

Beijing, Aug 2 — Another world war is not likely for a fairly long time to come, says Yang Dezhi, Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The forces for peace will overwhelm the forces for war and world peace can be safeguarded, he added.

In an article in the August 1 issue of the journal *Red Flag* to mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, he says that the danger of another world war does exist as the two super powers are still intensifying their arms race. Yet, he explains, the present-day world is not determined only by the two poles and each of the super powers capable of waging a world war has its own difficulties.

What they do is against the will of the people. The third world countries do not want war; most of the other countries do not

want war; and the people of the Soviet Union and the United States do not want war either, the Chief of General Staff says.

China's reduction of its Armed Forces is a concrete act against war and for world peace. By upholding an independent and peace foreign policy, China is striving to create a peaceful environment for economic development. A powerful China would strengthen the forces for peace, he added.

But the Chief of General Staff stresses that China will never relax its vigilance against war.

The cut of one million troops is not intended to weaken the fighting capability of the Army, Yang says. Fundamentally speaking, it will help strengthen it. "The strength of an army lies not in the number of troops but in the quality of its officers and men," he says. — NAB/Xinhua.

Marcos, ruling Party discuss calling presidential polls

Manila, Aug 1 — President Ferdinand E. Marcos and members of his ruling Party Thursday "seriously discussed" calling a presidential election this year and dissolving the National Assembly, the presidential palace announced despite what it said was a "strong sentiment" expressed at a Party caucus that lasted deep into the night.

But it said there was a "distinct possibility" special parliamentary elections would be held after December in view of a constitutional provision that does not allow a dissolution of the Assembly within 18 months of the last general elections which were held in May, 1984.

In addition, the release said, Marcos and his fellow Party members have decided to see if the Opposition "will make good a threat to initiate impeachment proceedings against Marcos over a scandal triggered by a US news report of heavy investments made abroad by Marcos, other high Government officials and their friends."

The palace indicated that Marcos, whose current six-year term ends in 1987, would run in a special presidential election this year.

The palace did not say how Marcos' Party proposes to call a presidential election before the year ends without Marcos, in power 20 years, either stepping down or amending the Constitution. If Marcos resigns, the Assembly's Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, takes over the presidency until a new president is elected.

Marcos' opponents have been saying for months he would call a "snap" presidential election this year, but Marcos and other Party members repeatedly denied it.

They said such an election would help boost Marcos' image among his American benefactors, who are under pressure from the US Congress to stop military and economic assistance to his Government unless he restores democracy in this former American colony. — NAB/AP.

Zambian economy faces serious decline

Lusaka, Aug 1 — The Zambian economy has faced a serious decline over the past year and will need a considerable infusion of foreign investments to bring it back to heel, the World Bank consultative group for Zambia has said.

At a recent meeting in Paris, the group advised that the country would need about 450 million US dol-

lars a year if it is to recover from its current "crisis", World Bank news reports.

"A significant proportion of the assistance should be quick disbursing and provided only for high priority activities," the group said. It also advises Zambia to re-establish access to International Monetary Fund money if it is to stabilize its economy. — NAB/Tanjung.

Astronauts step up science work aboard 'Challenger'

Cape Canaveral (Florida), Aug 2 — Astronauts have transformed the space shuttle *Challenger* into a high-flying astronomical observatory, with powerful telescopes scanning faraway galaxies and probing explosions on the sun's surface.

Back on earth, scientists who spent 10 years assembling *Challenger's* 78-million-dollar experiment package were elated with the facts, figures and images streaming back from space.

"The investigators are truly overwhelmed with the amount and quality of data they're getting," Spacelab programme manager John Thomas said yesterday.

The latest breakthrough came when astronauts aimed a solar telescope with pinpoint accuracy at the glowing rim of the sun, more than 94.3 million miles from earth.

Meanwhile, an ultraviolet telescope continued to beam back spectacular images of gaseous eruptions and leaping flares on the surface of the sun.

A scientist said *Challenger's* solar studies are expected to unlock the secrets of the sun's chemical makeup, paving the way to a better understanding of the origins of the universe.

The centrepiece of the *Challenger's* seven-day mission is Spacelab 2, a 34-foot-long, sled-like contraption built by the European Space Agency.

Spacelab is anchored in the space ship's open cargo bay and packed with some of the biggest and most com-

plex instruments ever carried into space.

"We are impressed with what we have achieved so far with Spacelab verification," Spacelab mission manager Roy Lester said.

Not so, however, with the biggest piece of hardware carried aboard Spacelab—a 60-million-dollar telescope pointing platform meant to aim four delicate solar telescopes.

The West German-built pointer—which is advertised as the world's most precise star-tracking system—has achieved pinpoint accuracy only sporadically. But astronauts are working around the problem by overriding the pointer's faulty tracking sensors with other optical telescope sensors.

All but one of *Challenger's* 13 experiments—a crippled solar telescope designed to measure the sun's magnetic field—were running smoothly as the mission neared its midpoint.

An X-ray telescope scanned distant clusters of galaxies seeking sources of intense radiation. An infrared telescope probed star fields for swirling clouds of cosmic dust, a phenomenon believed to signal the birth of new planets.

In a televised tour of the space ship, astronauts showed off one of their lesser known experiments, a study of how beans and oats grow in the weightlessness of space.

Challenger is scheduled to land on August 5 on the desert sands at Edwards Air Force Base in California. —NAB/Reuter.

Weinberger opposes S. African eco. sanctions

Washington, Aug 2—Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, asserting the United States cannot afford any more enemies, said Thursday that economic sanctions weakening the South African Government could lead to an even worse government.

The House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved and sent to the Senate Thursday a bill to impose sanctions. Some conservative Republicans urged President Ronald Reagan not to veto the bill.

"We are not in a position to make any more enemies as far as countries are concerned," Weinberger said in a wide-ranging interview with the *Associated Press*. "We need all the help, all the friends, all the alliances we can put together."

"I've always tried to take the position that we

certainly do not want to do anything to perpetuate conditions that we abhor," the Secretary said.

"But we do have to look at alternatives. And I always keep going back to Iran, where some people a few years ago thought the Shah was a very repressive ruler and had a very repressive regime, and paid no attention whatever to the alternatives that would flow from not supporting him.

"And as a result, we have the most repressive government since the Middle Ages. And that could have been avoided, in my opinion."

Weinberger also said the United States, while not out for revenge, had extracted a measure of retaliation against guerrillas who killed six Americans in El Salvador in June. —NAB/AP.

UNICEF aims for universal immunization by 1990

Amman, Aug 2—The UN Children's Fund UNICEF is aiming for universal immunization by 1990 against the six main diseases that kill children, a UNICEF official said Thursday.

The immunization programme would drastically cut the number of infants and children that die each year, presently 15 million a year, UNICEF Deputy Executive Director for External Relations Tarzie Vittachi told a news conference.

He said five or six million deaths are caused by the six killer diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis and polio, for which vaccines are available.

"The chief aim of UNICEF is to get universal immunization by 1990," he said. "We have drugs, vaccines and knowledge, and in many countries the political will of the governments, to achieve this."

He said many third-world countries have achieved between 75 and 90 per cent immunization, and in China it is 95 per cent. —NAB/Reuter.

No further treatment needed for Reagan's nose bump

Washington, Aug 2—President Ronald Reagan had a small bump removed from his nose after it became irritated by adhesive tape following his recent cancer surgery, but an examination showed that no further treatment is necessary, the White House said Thursday.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes at first told reporters that a biopsy—a laboratory procedure to test for the presence of malignancy—was being performed.

Later, however, Speakes issued a brief statement saying only that the tissue was submitted for routine studies for infection, and it was determined no further treatment is necessary.

Speakes declined to explain the apparent discrepancy. —NAB/AP.

Senate approves cutting UN contribution by 5%

Washington, Aug 1—The US Senate on Wednesday approved legislation which could eventually cut the United States contribution to the United Nations by five per cent.

The provision is part of a bill authorizing total spending of 6.6 billion dollars over the next two fiscal years for the operating expenses of the Department of State, the US Information Agency and for international broadcasting operations. —NAB/AP.

Shultz expects continuity in USSR policy

Washington, Aug 2—US Secretary of State George P. Shultz informed the NATO allies Thursday he expects continuity, not shifts, in Soviet policy during the era of new Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Shultz met with the NATO foreign ministers before flying home from Helsinki, Finland, where he met with new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, primarily to make preparations for a US-Soviet summit in November.

Shultz told NATO foreign ministers the Soviets did not share the US view that human rights should be on the agenda. Both sides have agreed to top the list with a discussion of the stalemated talks to reduce nuclear weapons.

A senior US official aboard his plane said Shultz reported he had established a good working relationship with Shevard-

nadze. They will meet again in September, in New York and in Washington, to further preparations for the summit US President Ronald Reagan is scheduled to hold with Gorbachev in November.

The West European allies have taken a stronger stand against South Africa in an attempt to change its racial policies. But the official, said the issue did not come up at the breakfast session Thursday with the NATO ministers.

Afterward, Shultz met separately with Roland Dumas, the French Foreign Minister to discuss the summit President Francois Mitterrand will hold with Gorbachev in October. The French have not decided on an agenda yet. They discussed terrorism, which Shultz emphasized must be dealt with in a united way.

Shultz arrived in Washington Thursday afternoon. —NAB/AP.

WB evacuating personnel from Uganda

Nairobi, Aug 1—The World Bank is evacuating all its foreign employees and their dependants from Uganda and temporarily suspending its projects there because of instability following last weekend's coup, a World Bank source said Thursday.

"Once they reach Nairobi, we will sort out whether they will stay here indefinitely or be sent back to Washington for a while," said the source, a World Bank employee who requested anonymity. "The main thing is to get here."

The source said 32 World Bank employees and their families were leaving the Uganda capital of Kampala in a convoy Thursday morning, bound for the Kenyan border. There was no breakdown on nationalities.

The World Bank source said the International Monetary Fund also was evacuating all of its personnel and their families, about 14 people. An IMF representative in Nairobi said he could not comment on that report.

The World Bank and the IMF have channelled hundreds of millions of dollars in loans to Uganda in an effort to rebuild an economy shattered by eight years of rule by former dictator Idi Amin.

About 300 expatriates including Britons, Americans, Italians, West Germans and dependants of United Nations personnel, crossed the border into Kenya in a convoy of about 50 vehicles Wednesday. —NAB/AP.

Fraud costs Aviation Ministry \$1.38M

Beijing, Aug 1—Blank cheques, lost deposits, broken TVs and a phony calculator have cost China's Aviation Industry Ministry four million yuan (1.38 million dollars) in the past six months.

The frauds were reported Thursday by the official English-language *China Daily* which said the Communist Party Discipline Inspection Committee has ordered a full investigation.

The biggest losses were at the Ministry's Songling Co. plant in Liaoning Province, which paid a Shenyang supplier 1.5 million yuan (520,000 dollars) for 300 tons of aluminium without receiving a single ingot.

The plant also presented the supplier with a blank cheque for another order worth 40,000 yuan (13,888 dollars), but it was fraudulently filled in for 800,000 yuan (277,760 dollars).

The "supplier" turned out to be an ex-convict who used the money to pay his debts and for speculation, the report said.

Another Ministry outlet, Factory No. 162 in Guizhou Province, misused public money by ordering 300,000 yuan (104,000 dollars) worth of colour TV sets for its employees. But the purchasing agent bought a load of old sets that failed to work.

The Ministry's Research Institute No. 304 in Beijing lost 720,000 yuan (250,000 dollars) by handing over an informal deposit to a trading company for 2,000 small vans. The company later denied receiving the cash, the report said. —NAB/AP.

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Livestock & fishery production

THE livestock and fishery sector is an important sector not only for providing sufficient domestic consumption and draught cattle for agriculture but also as a source of earning foreign exchange. It is also a sector that supplements the farmer's income by implementing integrated agriculture and livestock breeding works.

In order to boost production from the livestock and fishery sector, such measures are being taken as expansion of integrated agriculture and livestock breeding works, distribution of multiplier livestock to facilitate livestock breeding, expansion of insemination, production of animal medicines and extension of preventive and curative works, expansion of fish catching by co-operative sector, distribution of fingerlings, nets as well as fishing implements and promotion of export of lobster and marine fish by culture and catching.

Due to carrying out livestock and fishery production work according to these measures, production from them has steadily been increasing. According to the provisional data, 117 million viss of meat was produced in 1984-85 exceeding the 1983-84 production by 4.1 million viss. Consequently, the average consumption of meat increased by 3.21 viss exceeding the previous year's level.

In fishery work, fish catch amounted to 397 million viss in 1984-85 exceeding the previous year's catch by 21.8 million viss. In reviewing fish catch by nature, out of the 1984-85 total fish catch of 397 million viss, 3 million viss was cultured fish, 89.2 million viss was fresh water fish and 304.9 million viss was marine fish. Hence, the per capita consumption of fish in 1984-85 increased to 10.36 viss exceeding the previous year's level.

In the export sector, the value of export of livestock and fishery products according to the provisional data of 1984-85 was estimated at K 214.5 million, K 100 more than the previous year.

As livestock and fishery sector contributes towards meeting domestic consumption and for export purpose, efforts must be made by all concern to further boost production from this sector.

Eya Zone football tourney ends

Bassein, July 30 — The finals of 1985 Inter-University and College (Eya Zone) Football Tournament were held in Irrawaddy Division sports ground here at 4 pm yesterday and Prome College team trounced Bassein Degree College team 4-2.

After the match, Irrawaddy Division Sports and Physical Education Committee Chairman Division People's Council EC member U Maung Maung Aye, Vice-Chairman of leading committee for holding Inter-University and College (Eya Zone) Football Tournament Prome College

Principal Dr U Soe Win, Chairman of work committee for holding the Football Tournament U Maung Maung Pyone and acting Principal of Bassein Degree College U Kyi Win gave away prizes. — NAB.

Basic public affairs training course concludes

Rangoon, Aug 2 — Basic public affairs training course No 77 concluded this morning at the parade grounds of the Central Institute of Public Services. The graduating company marched past the Director of Teaching U Tun Hlaing. — NAB.

Fifth Four-Year Plan Guidelines submitted...

(Continued from page 12)

ding to this ratio. In consolidating national currency State-owned economic enterprises should, instead of depending on bank loans, try to stand on their own financial resources. Bank loans must be reduced gradually. The essences of the guidelines to operate enterprises in a business-like manner must be reappraised and efforts made to rationalise them where necessary. Efforts must also be made to collect taxes in full. Co-operative laws and organizational tables must be amended so that there would be more investments in the co-operative sector. Investment in the private sector must be arranged in accordance with existing laws.

Export must be relied on for foreign exchange needed for investment in addition to own currency. Efforts must be made to get K 210 crores from export during the last year of the plan. K 210 crores is equivalent to K 727 crores in 1985-86 at constant prices.

Import value is targeted at K 195 crores for capital goods, raw materials spare parts, and essential consumer commodities. According to 1985-86 prices altogether K 913 crores worth of stores must be imported.

In 1985-86 the value of imports will exceed that of exports by K 188 crores. The trade deficit, which is the difference between the values of exports and imports, must be made good with foreign loans and grants. Since preference must be given to low interest foreign loans there will be limitations in obtaining foreign loans. With the value of exports falling, the burden of repaying foreign loans will become heavier. Therefore, every effort must be made to obtain the value of exports as targeted.

In doing so, we must strive to increase the volume of traditional exports as well as introduce new export items. We must also expand personal services and make them earn foreign exchange.

While searching for more export items to earn more for investment purposes, we must, at the same time, increase investment through domestic savings. Therefore, we must strive to save 15.05 per cent of the GDP in the final year of the Fifth Four-Year Plan. We must strive to increase savings by an average of 7.5 per cent every year.

In accordance with the law that labour productivity should increase

steadily, the annual average rate of increase in labour productivity for the Fifth Four-Year Plan should be 3.1 per cent.

The per capita production in the last year of the Fifth Four-Year Plan is to be K 668 requiring an average annual increase of 4.1 per cent. The per capita consumption in the last year of the Fifth Four-Year Plan should reach K 567; every effort should be made to achieve this. Hence, during the period of the Fifth Four-Year Plan per capita consumption should attain an average annual increase of 3.9 per cent. These targets exceed those stipulated in the 20-Year Long-Term Economic Plan Guidelines.

There are 14 points in the guidelines for the implementation of the Fifth Four-Year Plan. They are to raise the value of GDP to K 2,678 crores by 1989-90; to have average annual rate of increase of 6.1 per cent; in accordance with the Law for the proportionate development in the national economy, to raise value of commodity production in the 1989-90 to constitute 55.4 per cent of GDP, services to constitute 22.9 per cent and trade 21.7 per cent, respectively; to work towards raising commodity production by making investments totalling K 1,418 crores during the plan period; to make 70.6 per cent of investments in the State sector, 29.4 per cent in the co-operative sector and private sector; to invest in selected projects that are sure to produce most in the shortest time, so as to considerably raise commodity production with moderate investments; in doing so, to invest for producing goods needed to most people in the country and goods that can be exported; to work specially for running the existing mills and factories to full machinery capacity; if funds cannot be obtained in full from within the country and abroad, to give priority to running the existing industries to full machine capacity rather than setting up new ones; to raise production from State sector and co-operative sector at least to surpass production from the private sector in the Fifth Four-Year Plan period; particularly to increase production from the co-operative sector, which is still far from the target set in the 20-Year Long-Term Plan; to work for exporting K 210 crores of goods in 1989-90; to seek mutually beneficial cooperation for limited duration of foreign

countries and foreign economic organizations without adversely affecting the socialist system and the socialist economy when the State cannot afford the vast capital required for the maximum exploitation and utilization of natural resources of when high technology, specialists and technical equipment are needed; to use hydro-electric projects, gas-turbine combined electricity projects and coal-burning electricity projects in substitution of electricity for fuel oil as much as possible; to expand the transportation sector in consonance with the increase in capacity of the production sector to give priority to labour-intensive projects over capital-intensive projects to generate employment; to work for compilation of accurate statistics and surveys on distribution of national income to facilitate harmony between one economic sector and the other, between undertaking in one economic sector, production and consumption, prices and wages, prices of commodities sold by the State and those bought by the State, prices of exempted crops and crops purchased by the State, domestic production and foreign trade in order to implement the target for minimising disparity between individual working people.

He explained that the concluding part calls for efforts to successfully achieve the main objective of the Fifth Four-Year Plan. The Party, mass and class organizations are to make necessary arrangements so that the people will enthusiastically and actively come to take part in the economic activities. — NAB.

Inter-club Badminton tourney

Rangoon, Aug 2 — The Burma Badminton Federation sponsored an inter-club badminton tournament from July 28 to 31 at the Rangoon West Gymnasium and in the men's (junior) division the Road Transport Corporation (A) team stood first and the Road Transport Corporation (B) team stood second.

In the women's (junior) division Customs (A) team stood first and the Road Transport Corporation team second.

In the veterans' division Yannaing team stood first and Natmauk (A) team second.

Burma Badminton Federation President U Kyi Nyunt presented the prizes at the conclusion of the games. — NAB.



Summary of the Political Report of the Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress submitted by General Secretary U Aye Ko

Rangoon, Aug 2 — The following is a translation of the summary of the Political Report of the Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress submitted by General Secretary U Aye Ko.

Esteemed Chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen and delegates to the Party Congress:

I will present a summary of the Political Report of the Central Committee submitted to the Fifth Party Congress.

The Burma Socialist Programme Party has been holding Party Congresses, reviewing endeavours and developments of the last Congress and setting forth programmes for the future. At this Fifth Party Congress too, work done in implementation of the programme laid down by the Fourth Party Congress will be reviewed and a programme for the future will be adopted.

As the Party has been carrying out tasks never losing sight of its objective and basic political programme, it has been achieving progress, gaining improvements all round. The Central Committee has made appraisals on political, economic and organisational sectors in this Political Report.

I will now present the appraisal on the political sector. The Fourth Party Congress laid down seven tasks in the political sector. I will mention work done in implementation of one of these seven tasks, namely, striving for constant improvement of the socialist democratic machinery. This task was carried out by various organisations working under the leadership of the Party and mass and class organisations. Following the Fourth Party Congress elections to the Third Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at different levels were successfully held. On the basis of experiences gained in holding of elections preparations are being made for holding elections to the Fourth Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at different levels, ensuring election of good and able persons.

In legislative work such as amending existing laws and enacting new laws, greater effectiveness is being realized as a result of adoption of basic principles calling for all laws to conform with the Constitution, with the political, economic and social systems of the State; and consistent with ideas of justice and fairness.

In the cultural field, literature, music, theatre, dance entertainments, puppet shows, classical music, traditional arts, cinema, radio, television and preservation of cultural relics play important roles in developing the moral fibre of the working people and correcting their ways of thinking. Assistance in all possible ways is therefore being given to these cultural activities with a view to preserving national culture as well as expedite construction of Socialism.

The following are the efforts made in implementing the future task of strengthening unity and solidarity of national races. Unity of national groups based upon the strength of the peasantry and the workers is an

essential force. The Academy for Development of National Groups was founded in 1964 for training of youths from the various States and Divisions for long term benefit. These activities, strengthening the spirit of unity among the youth of the Union, are meant to build mutual trust among the national races in the coming years and to provide them with the right inspirations so that they would continue to work for the welfare of the Union with a profound sense of personal duty.

As a means of achieving unity of national groups, plans for regional development and improvement of living standards were drawn up and are being implemented. However, as success will be achieved only when all indigenous people imbued with socialist revolutionary thought and outlooks actively take part, greater efforts must be made to spread new and progressive ideas and thoughts among the indigenous people.

As regards concretisation of Constitutional provisions a socialist economic system is being built up in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, democratic rights, individual rights and freedoms have been promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the indigenous people now enjoy the right to take an active part in nation-building work and they are actually exercising this right.

The indigenous people must strive in unity to consolidate the Constitution and sharpen socialist democracy to keep the Union spirit alive and national unity everlasting.

In connection with the task of mobilising the entire people for national security, activities endangering security of the State, the rule of law and the national solidarity have been systematically suppressed and checked; the rule of law and peace for the people firmly established, thanks to the active participation of the indigenous people in crushing insurgents and also thanks to organizational, management and military measures taken by organizations at different levels. Political objectives are prescribed in commemorating important days of the State to ensure continuous and active participation of the entire people in carrying out national security task.

As regards elimination of insurgent disrupters with the people's might black areas have been turned into grey and white areas, grey areas into white areas, and many white areas into hard-core areas, under plan formulated by Party organization.

I would now deal with the implementation of the Independent and Active Foreign Policy Burma is pursuing. In international relations, Burma continues to pursue the Independent and Active Foreign Policy laid down by Party Congresses, maintaining friendly and close relations with all nations. Burma is maintaining good neighbourly relations with neighbouring countries, always respecting and upholding the principles of equality among peoples, equality

among nations, and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In regional economic and social matters, it is beneficially co-operating with regional countries.

In international matters, issues arising in all parts of the world have grown into regional and global problems due to involvement of outside countries and big powers, disturbing world peace and weakening efforts for detente. In trying to resolve these international issues, Burma's stand is always in accord with her Independent and Active Foreign Policy.

A study of the activities of member-nations at United Nations meetings, shows that nations tend to work together in regional blocs, common-interest economic blocs and religious blocs. Burma will also occasionally attend meetings not only of organizations under the UN and specialized agencies but also those of other international political, economic and social organizations and work fraternally in the family of nations.

The Chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and the President of the State made goodwill visits to other countries. These visits of the Party Chairman and the President resulted in promotion of friendship and respect between nations, mutual understanding and co-operation.

Burma has stepped up trade and cultural exchanges with its neighbouring nations. Should problems with neighbouring nations arise, Burma will try peacefully to settle them with good neighbourly spirit according to the motto: "Let amity be enduring and enmity ephemeral." Relations between Burma and her neighbours have improved during the tenure of the Fourth Party Congress.

Relating to improvement of the educational system according to the educational policy, efforts are being continued to implement the resolutions of the Third Party Congress on compulsory primary education, elimination of illiteracy, and bringing into being a well-rounded and multi-faceted education system. Specifically, Party policies on education and the Party Chairman's guidance have been implemented: new Laws have been amended, more schools have been opened, additional teachers have been appointed, universities and colleges have been reorganized, curricula have been revised, new text books have been prescribed and teachers have been trained.

Next, there is the task relating to public health which called for expansion of public health projects and utilisation of native medicine. Effective treatment and prevention of diseases, extension of hospitals and dispensaries through co-operation between the State and the people, development of the role of traditional medicine and expansion of medical research are being carried out according to plan.

The State sector has been directed to organise sports activities as a mass movement on a nation-wide scale. Social welfare work, by its very nature, are broad and delicate: appropriate success

has however been achieved in helping those socially-handicapped, preventing social problems from arising and solving problems that have arisen through social welfare work.

Matters concerning the economy will now be dealt with.

The Fourth Party Congress laid down eight tasks for the economic sector. Action taken in implementation of these tasks will be presented here.

Concerning the task for extension of Agriculture & Livestock Breeding Sector, necessary guidelines have been issued, as the more the Agriculture & Livestock Breeding Sector produced, the more food will become available for domestic consumption as well as for export. Directives have also been issued to organise State agricultural production agencies.

As regards the task—to effectively step up meat and fish production in the Co-operative Sector with a view to fulfilling the ownership ratio as envisaged in Twenty-Year Long-Term Plan Guidelines directives for formation of agricultural producers co-operative societies and expansion of co-operative sector production work have been issued. Guidelines for expanding the role of co-operatives have also been given. To draw up regional economic development plans to ensure proportionate regional development and the most beneficial utilization of regional productive forces has been laid down as a task. In implementation of this task and in accordance with the guidance of the Party Chairman, formulation of regional development plans to ensure rational and proportionate economic development of the States and Divisions, improvement of productivity of the rural development sectors, and attainment of most effective utilization of the production forces in the rural areas are being coordinated. In addition, guidance has been provided for drawing up plans regionally for regional self sufficiency and agricultural development in Sagaing Division, Mandalay Division, Magwe Division and Shan State.

The task of promoting exports will now be dealt with. Export promotion is a must in the light of the increased capital investments and repayment of foreign loans—and appropriate guidance has therefore been provided for this purpose. Additional guidance has been given for increasing production of agricultural commodities traded in the world market.

Next is the task which concerns the necessity of extending transportation services commensurate with the planned acceleration in the production of goods. In this direction, appropriate efforts are being made for effective utilization of existing vehicles and machinery, training of personnel and management for systematic utilization of transportation facilities.

In connection with the task to ensure supply according to planned requirement of supportive materials including fuel and to search for and extract those mate-

rials for long-term supply so as to considerably increase production, projects such as those for increased production of petroleum and natural gas, extension of large-scale and small-scale hydro-electric works, and extension of fertilizer plants have been undertaken during the plan period.

I now come to the task to formulate a manpower plan and systematically implement it for full and effective utilisation of the people's power. As manpower plan is a prerequisite for implementation of national economic development plans, guidance was given for formulating such a plan. As this is a task that requires comprehensive coordination, such coordination is being made to lay down guidelines for formulation of the manpower plan.

I will now deal with arrangements made to improve efficiency of State economic enterprises. Guidance has been given to implement guidelines to run State economic enterprises rationally, to put into practice those that have not yet been put into practice, to endeavour for further improvements in implementation of those that could be put into practice, to appraise those guidelines that could not be implemented yet and carry on work on the basis of the findings.

I will now speak about the targets of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan and of the Fourth Four-Year Plan. By the end of the Fourth Four-Year Plan there will remain only two four-year plans to complete the 20-Year Long-Term Plan. I will present an appraisal on differences, and reasons thereof, between targets of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan Guidelines and those of the Fourth Four-Year Guidelines as regards GDP, Investments, Exports, Imports, and Consumption.

The target for GDP in the Fourth Four-Year Plan Guidelines was set K 67 crores higher than the target in the Long-Term Plan Guidelines. The target for investments in the Fourth Four-Year Plan Guidelines, too, was set K 49 crores higher than that in the Long-Term Plan Guidelines. Setting of a higher target in investments was to correspond with the setting of a higher target in the Gross Domestic Product.

Exports and imports in the Fourth Four-Year Plan Guidelines are lower than those envisaged in the Long-Term Economic Plan Guidelines. It was on the basis of shortfalls in exports during the Second Four-Year Plan and Third Four-Year Plan that the value of exports and imports were lowered. Although some targets set for the Four-Year Plans were higher and some lower than those set in the Long-Term Plan Guidelines, the principal aim was to fully implement the guidelines of the Long-Term Plans.

Targets set by the Pyithu Hluttaw as regards the Gross Domestic Product and the rate of growth are higher than those set in the Fourth Four-Year Plan Guidelines. As regards the structural change, targets set by the Pyithu Hluttaw

were higher in production sector and services sector and lower in trade sector than those set in the Fourth Four-Year Plan Guideline. The target for investment set by the Pyithu Hluttaw was K 180 crores lower than that of the Fourth Four-Year Plan Guidelines.

As regards the implementation of the Fourth Four-Year Plan, the Gross Domestic product was nearly up to target in 1982-83 Plan but fell short of targets in 1983-84 and 1984-85. The value of production and the value of trade did not meet the targets in all the three years but the value of services exceeded the yearly targets.

In the three years already implemented exports and imports were lower than annual targets. In external trade value of imports exceeded that of exports. Prices for both imports and exports rose but import prices rose higher than export prices with the result that an adverse situation in external trade was encountered. Under the circumstances, it is necessary to endeavour not only to increase the quantity but also quality of exports.

The Fourth Four-Year Plan Guidelines were laid down by the Fourth Party Congress. These Guidelines contain 15 guides to action. The Party Central Committee Headquarters gave guidance to the State sector from time to time for implementation of those guides to action. The State sector implemented them and there are tasks that have been fulfilled during the tenure of the Fourth Party Congress, and there are also those that remain to be completed, such as the task to increase the ratio of the co-operative sector, the task to lay down and implement regional development plans, and the task to lay down and implement the manpower plan.

The term of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan is from 1974-75 to 1993-94. Implementation, which began in 1974-75, has now come to the stage of completion of the 1983-84 plan, the second year of the Fourth Four-Year Plan. More than half the term of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan has been completed. I will present the situation in implementing half the term of the Long-Term Plan. The value of GDP attained in the past ten years is as called for in the Long-Term Plan Guidelines. The rate of growth has improved and such good rate of growth has been due to progress made in the agricultural sector and in services sector. However, it is found that the GDP and growth rate have been falling these last three years of the decade; hence strenuous efforts must be made to achieve good growth rates in GDP during the remaining ten years of the Long-Term Plan Guidelines.

Regarding the change in structure, a sector-by-sector re-appraisal reveals that much more should be done to improve the ratio of industrial production. Proportionate development of transportation sector is also in need so that it may

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adequately handle the increases in the production of goods.

During the decade, actual exports totalled only about half of that given in the Long-Term Plan Guidelines. As loans and contributions had to be obtained from abroad to meet requirements of foreign currency to make necessary imports, external debt servicing rates became high. Hence all possible means, including export promotion, must be taken during the next decade so that the burden of debt may not increase even as investments are made and raw materials as well as machinery spare parts and other essential goods are purchased according to the targets.

Regarding change in the ownership ratio, although the ratio of the State-owned sector improved in accord with the Long-Term Plan Guidelines, the ratio of co-operative ownership fell far short of the plan guidelines and thus the ratio of combined State and co-operative ownership was lower than private ownership. Therefore, during the next ten years of the Long-Term Plan efforts must be made to improve the ratio of ownership in the State-owned and co-operative sectors to that of the private-owned sector.

It is seen that during the first ten-year period of the long-term plan, some targets had been fulfilled while targets in some remained to be fulfilled. That is why, while making efforts to fulfil targets which were unfulfilled during the first ten-year period, efforts must be made to also fulfil the targets to be realized during the remaining ten years.

The State has been giving guidelines from time to time so that tasks could be performed in accord with prevailing economic situation. Regarding economic affairs, especially implementation of socialist economic system, the organizations and persons responsible for performing main duties are being given briefing by responsible personnel of the Party Central Committee Headquarters who also go out to various Party Regional Committee areas.

I shall now continue with organization. The Fourth Party Congress laid down six tasks on organization. I shall deal with the matter of increasing the strength of Party membership.

In connexion with the task—to work to improve the calibre of Party members and further dynamism of Party organizational capacity, I shall deal with the matter of increasing the strength of Party membership. On 31 January 1981, there was a total of more than 1.5 million Party candidate members and full-fledged Party members and this number increased to more than 2.3 million on 31 January 1985, with an increase of more than 800,000. Similarly, the number of friends of the Party increased from more than 900,000 on 31 January 1981 to more than 1.2 million on 31 January 1985 an increase of more than 300,000. The ratio of candidate Party members and full-fledged Party members was 10:4 on 31 January

1981 and the ratio improved to 10:8 on 31 January 1985. The momentum of this increase must be maintained.

Of youth members who have attained the age of eighteen, 20.17 per cent are Party members; 11.16 per cent of the Peasants Asiayone members are Party members and 26.45 percent of the Workers Asiayone members are Party members. Within the Tatmadaw, the present strength of Party membership is 113,540 full-fledged Party members and 56,114 candidate members. There are over 1.9 million male-members and over 400,000 female-members. The number of Party members between the ages of 18 and 25 is 14.73 percent and that of the member between the ages of 26 and 60 is 78.41 per cent and that above 61 is 6.86 per cent.

As regards the situation in the formation of lower Party organizations, the situation on 31 January 1985 as compared with that prevailing on 31 January 1981 recorded increases of 13,881 Party Sections, 111,002 Party Cells and 45,117 groups of friends of the Party.

At the completion of the Fourth Party Congress there were 281 Party Units and 27 Organizing Committees. Nine organizing committees were turned into Party Units after holding of elections; five Party Units were abolished and temporary organizing committees formed in their places. Organizing Committees were also formed in Pang Yan and Manmang-Hseng Townships where only organizers were previously stationed; as a result there were 884 Party Units, 26 Organizing Committees and four townships with one organizer each just before the 15th township plenary meetings were held.

There are Party cadres who were assigned duties during the period under review and also others who, for various reasons, became dropouts. Just as Party cadres are to be systematically scrutinized and given training before duties are assigned to them, it is also necessary to reform through criticism, those cadres already assigned duties whenever they show signs of weaknesses.

Party membership scrutinization work is being carried out under three projects under guidance given by the Party Chairman at the Fourth Party Congress. The Party membership scrutinization work was thus stepped up under these projects and a total of 221,349 persons could be recognized as candidate members and 661,090 persons as full-fledged members between 31 January 1981 and 31 January 1985.

Party organizations at different levels beginning with the Party Central Committee held meetings according to stipulation. Notice has been given to compile the points and suggestions made by Party members at plenary meetings of Party Units, and forward the compilations to the State sector or to the different departments of the Central Committee as may be relevant.

Party organizations within the Tatmadaw also hold meetings and discussions in accordance with the stipulation. Fraternal feelings between the Tatmadaw and the people will be further consolidated through active participation by the Party organizations within the Tatmadaw in activities which will contribute towards the success of the State's economic plans.

Regarding Party's education and training activities various training courses are conducted at the Central Institute of Political Science, Party Regional Committee areas and various Tatmadaw Command level. Organizing Committees. Intra-Party short-term ideology discussion courses are being conducted under the supervision of the Party Regional Committee in respective Party Unit areas.

Party education and agitation works are being done and educative books and periodicals are also being published. Party archive and library work is being maintained to facilitate pursuit of knowledge by the entire Party. In Party research work, foreign and home publications are being studied and appraised and field work is also being done.

I will present matters concerning the task to strive further for realization of a common ideological view, common political outlook and common organizational styles of Party members and Party cadres. For realization of a common ideological view, subjects of the guiding ideology are being taught at courses given by the Central Institute of Political Science and other organizations, during short-term ideological discussions and in intra-Party discussions. For realization of common political outlook, discussions are held and clarifications given for better understanding of the policies and programmes laid down by the Party and the State. And for realization of common organizational styles, guidance is being given as necessary, directives given for remedying weaknesses, and action taken against activities not in conformity with rules.

In connexion with the task for organizing and activating Lanzin Youth Organization, 297 Township Lanzin Youth Organizing Committees and 34 Institute, University, College Lanzin Youth Organizing Committees have been formed to date. As of 31 January 1985, there were 1,050,802 youth members aged 18 and above, and among them, 211,954 are Party members. The Third Lanzin Youth Seminar was held in April 1982 and tasks concerning youth organization laid down by the Fourth Party Congress were accepted as the tasks of the Lanzin Youth Seminar, and are being implemented. The Lanzin Youth Organization at different levels is organizing the youths, and taking an active and conscientious part in political, economic, social, cultural and nation-building

endeavours, under the leadership of the Party.

Regarding strengthening and broadening of mass and class organizations under Party leadership and raising the leadership role of the Asiayones at different levels, mass and class organizations have been formed to mobilise active mass contribution towards socialist construction. These organizations will be able to carry out effective organizational work to the extent that Party leadership is strengthened and broadened; and to that extent the leadership role of the Asiayone at different levels will be raised.

Regarding the Peasants Asiayone, as of January 1985, 272 Township Peasants Asiayones, seven Township Peasants Organizing Committees and 13,192 village-tract and ward Peasants Asiayones have been formed. On 31 January 1985 there were altogether 7,549,611 members of the Peasants Asiayone and of them 842,308 are Party members. The Peasants Asiayone at different levels are carrying out all-round organization work among the entire mass of the peasants to ensure their energetic participation in tasks being implemented by the State in accordance with the policy and guidelines laid down by the Burma Socialist Programme Party.

Regarding the workers Asiayone, as of January 1985, 272 Township Workers Asiayones, 21 Township Workers Organizing Committees, 10,501 Primary Workers Asiayones and 56,485 Primary Divisions have been formed. On 31 January 1985 there were altogether 1,809,733 members of the Workers Asiayone and of them 478,616 are Party members. As the momentum of organization work is to be heightened, experimental work carried out to raise the leadership role of the Workers Asiayone, at 12 State-owned factories and mills has shown marked improvement in organization, production increase, welfare and maintenance of worksite discipline.

In connexion with the task of providing Party leadership to mass organizations to enlist their active contribution towards socialist construction activities, systematic organization work is being carried out among social and cultural associations for their participation in socialist construction works.

Mass organizations such as War Veterans Organization and Literary Workers Organization were successfully formed in conference and are now functioning under Party leadership. Motion Picture Council, Music Council, Theatrical Council and Traditional Artists and Artisans Council Organizing Committees are drafting organizational projects; the Music Council Organizing Committee and the Theatrical Council Organizing Committee have already formed Township Organizing Committees. Work is also being carried

out to form other social and cultural organizations under the leadership of the Party.

As regards the task to work for acceptance of Party leadership in the various areas of socialist construction activities, attitudes and necessary guidelines in implementation of Party policies and resolutions on political, economic, organizational and social talks are being given to the State.

In observance of significant days of the country, political objectives reflecting the tasks of the Fourth Party Congress are generally prescribed. As much as these political objectives can be successfully implemented by the working people Party policy and programmes will permeate among the people and the socialist construction work done under Party leadership will be implemented swiftly.

Members of the leading Committees of the Central Committee Headquarters from time to time visited different Party regions during the tenure of the Fourth Party Congress to discuss matters with responsible personnel and provide appropriate guidelines. The Joint General Secretary, accompanied by secretaries concerned, visited 14 Party Regional Committee areas in July and August 1984 to observe and inspect activities of the Party Units and to provide appropriate guidelines.

A total of 125 Standing Party Fractions have been established at Central Organs of Power and at Ministries within the State machinery. The Party General Secretary met the leaders of the Standing Party Fractions of the Central Organs of Power and of the Ministries to provide appropriate guidelines so that the Standing Party Fraction may carry out suitable rectification work. In the same way the Joint General Secretary met with the leaders of the Standing Party Fractions of the Department and Corporations for the same purpose.

According to the Party Cadre Policy, Party cadres have been entrusted with duties in key posts within the State machinery and within the mass and class organizations and appropriate guidance is also being provided. Thanks to this arrangement work is being carried out in close harmony with the Party and policy objectives being effectively realized.

A total of 46 Management Boards have been constituted under Ministries to enable State economic enterprises under them to carry out their work in a business-like manner.

In working to realize the Party aspiration for perpetuation of the State and the establishment of an affluent socialist society, it is vital that each and every Party member and Party cadre carry out his or her work in deference to the wishes and desires of the working people. In so doing they are to lead the working people ideologically, po-

litically and organizationally. All these are measures taken to implement tasks laid down at the Fourth Party Congress.

I will now report on action taken to implement guidance given by the Chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and by the President of the Union. The Party Chairman has been constantly providing guidance for the benefit of the State and Party at meetings and discussions and whenever he had occasion to visit mills, factories and work-sites in the various regions. Guidance given by the Party Chairman covers a number of topics including measures to be taken to assist veterans of the revolution and war veterans; remedial work to be done in education sector; work to be carried out by the Universities Computer Centre; steps to be taken for preservation of cultural values; measures to be taken to improve public health and action to be taken for development of traditional medicine.

In economic matters, the Party Chairman pointed out measures to be carried out in agricultural work, livestock and fish trade, pearl culture, mineral exploration and offshore oil drilling.

On organizational matters, the Party Chairman gave guidance for submission of correct and full reports by basic organizations to enable the Party to lay down correct policies; for provision of educative training to members of Inspectorates, Committees of Judges and People's Councils regarding their work and for completing Party membership scrutinization work at the primary level.

Guidance given by the Party Chairman are important guidelines for the benefit of the Party and the State. The guidance embraces both short-term and long-term tasks and need to be carried out effectively and successfully.

To make effective implementation possible in the State sector in accordance with guidance given by the Party Chairman the President also visited States and Divisions and held necessary discussions and gave necessary instructions to Party and People's Council members concerned. On political matters the President held necessary discussions on issues relating to People's Councils at different levels, cultural development, national defence and security and elimination of insurgency and matters relating to education, health, indigenous medicine, sports and physical culture.

Relating to the economic sector, discussions were held and guidance given on drafting and implementing plans: on economic development of the States and Divisions; on agriculture, livestock and fishery, forestry, mining, manufacturing and processing, transport, financial and trade sectors; on boosting exports and on problems

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connected with co-operative societies.

With regard to the organizational sector, discussions were held and guidance given to give top priority to organizational strength for realization of Party and State policies and programmes for rendering Party leadership dynamic and broad-based and consolidating organizational work; for raising the leadership role of the mass and class organizations at different levels; for ensuring that the People's Councils always work with organizational outlook and follow organizational procedures; for minimizing dissipation of energy at the People's Councils at different levels; and for carrying out organizational work to extend co-operative activities.

Guidance given by the President are important guidelines for the building of a socialist democratic State and it is vital for the organizations concerned to follow this guidance.

The General Secretary also gave general guidance on principles to be followed in connexion with political, economic and organizational matters and discussed and gave guidance on measures to be carried out region-wise and sector-wise. With regard to the political sector, guidance was given on work to be carried out in connection with the Burma Citizenship Law and points to be observed by the People's Council organs at different levels and by members of the People's Council organs.

Necessary directives were issued for agricultural work, implementation of socialist economy in a planned manner for ensuring regional self sufficiency and for initiating insurance work that would augment economy and social welfare.

Necessary directives were issued concerning scrutiny of Party membership applications, for disciplinary measures in keeping with Party rules, for holding of meetings and discussions, for matters concerning Party cadres, for submission of reports, for complaints and anonymous letters against Party members, for education and agitation and for the collection of monthly subscriptions.

In as much as the organizations concerned were able to accurately implement these directives, dynamism and success have been gained in the Party's organizational work and the Party leadership role heightened.

The Study Group for Ideological Cultivation has been working on a wider interpretation of the Party ideological direction; discussing findings and clarifications pertaining to ideology and also scrutinizing suggestions submitted by the working people and Party members to sort out acceptable suggestions from unacceptable suggestions.

The Party Inspection Committee has scrutinized resolutions passed by Party organizations at different levels, their reports, Party construction position, the Party budget estimates, paying of monthly Party subscriptions and also dir-

ectives issued by the Party Central Committee Headquarters.

Activities of Party organizations at different levels were examined and it was found that they were in accord with Party Constitution and basic programme policies laid down by Party Congress.

The Party Discipline Committee examined cases where action was taken for infringement of Party rules and found that political problems were caused by weakness on the part of those involved in accepting ideological concepts of the Party and the Party style of work and infringement of directives in elections.

Causes of economic problems are found to have been weaknesses in abiding by economic policies and guidelines laid down by higher Party organizations, weaknesses in controlling expenditure money matters and giving priority to personal interests.

Causes of social problems are found to have been deficiency in personal integrity and in character and failure to abide by norms of human conduct. As regards Party management activities, the Political Pension Bill, designed to give pension to persons who have dutifully served the State and Party sectors, was promulgated into law by the sixth session of the Second Pyithu Hluttaw and work is proceeding accordingly. Employees of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, Party organizations and the Peasants Asiayone and the Workers Asiayone functioning under the leadership of the Party are also allowed pension just as employees of other departments.

Regarding collection of Party subscriptions the amount collected has increased from year to year. This improvement is due to supervision and organizational work at different levels.

Next, I will present an appraisal on implementation of political, economic and organization programmes during the tenure of the Fourth Party Congress. As regards work done to ensure continuous and smooth running of the socialist democratic machinery, the successful holding of elections to the Third Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Council at Different Levels was due to participation by broader masses of the people in management of their own affairs with the strengthening of socialist democracy. Efforts must be made with a view to maintaining and further improving these existing good conditions.

To make socialist democratic machinery effective and successful organs of State power must ascertain the aspirations of the people and implement projects within the scope of their duties and responsibilities while at the same time appraise whether their tasks are successful or not, whether they are beneficial to the people or not and then find ways to work for the successful performance of their work.

Party organizations at different levels must also give due emphasis

to select good and able persons in nominating representatives of the people, placing the right person in the right place and to always guide the representatives of the people who had been given duties.

When service organizations attend to people's affairs it is necessary for public servants to strictly adhere to law and departmental regulations and steer clear of moral turpitude, bribery, corruption, shirking of responsibility and misuse of public property.

Concerted efforts must be made for development of cultural activities on all sides. State organizations should research national culture and fine arts and study innovation techniques without impairing national character.

The Burma Socialist Programme Party, in accordance with its essential character of always serving the interests of the entire people, has been drafting and implementing economic plans and regional development plans to raise the living standards of all national groups and has been achieving favourable results. Thus, for purposes of strengthening national economy, for regional development and for raising the living standard, it is necessary for national working people to continue their regional development activities based on their vigorous and alert Union spirit and consolidated unity.

It is necessary for all national groups to effectively apply socialist democratic practices and defend the Constitution so that the spirit of the provisions of the State Constitution, which they themselves had approved, would materialize.

Unity of national races will remain indispensable for development of the State. Independence and sovereignty must also be maintained through unity of all nationals. It is necessary for the working people to vigilantly participate in forging of national unity with the leadership of the Party.

While efforts are being made for socialist construction, insurgent disrupters are still obstructing socialist construction and disturbing peace. As constructive work will be effective only with the elimination of insurgents it is necessary to organize the entire working people, to take part in eradication of these insurgents.

Political activities and certain other activities using religion as a facade perpetrated by certain disrupters aboveground and underground constitute violations of the law, opposition to administrative authority and disruption of national unity. It is necessary to vigilantly prevent such activity and also to work towards immediate termination should these occur.

International situation is at present tense. Burma is working hand in hand with other nations and in consonance with her independent and active for-

eign policy to improve this situation. Burma today stands steady and firm in the comity of nations and has won the respect of the majority of nations for her ability to strictly adhere to policy of non-alignment.

On education, progress has been made in carrying out the Party Chairman's guidance and Party educational policies. In trying to raise the standard of education teaching must be aimed at providing knowledge essential for earning a livelihood.

In health activities, people's participation and co-operation is found to have increased. In continuing to carry out health measures for the benefit of the people not only western medicine but also traditional medicine and practice are to be extended and developed.

As adjuncts to national defence and national production, health and physical well-being of the entire working people is to be promoted through mass sports and physical culture activities, through efforts to cultivate outstanding sportsmen and through raising the level of national sports. Social Welfare activities too are to be developed through the participation and co-operation of the people.

I will now give the appraisal on economic performance. Work must continue on past plans where targets have not yet been fully achieved and efforts must be made to fully achieve targets of fresh plans. In making such endeavours, it is necessary to do so under arrangements consistent with existing economic conditions and to bring about all-round economic development.

In implementing economic plans, it is vital to do so in accordance with the development strategy. The task for improvement in production must not be lost sight of. There must be a real increase in production undertakings that would bring about the greatest production within the minimum of time must be chosen. Commodities essential for majority of the people in the country and are also exportable must be produced.

In order to adequately procure capital goods, raw materials, spare parts and personal goods and also to service foreign loans within the stipulated time, there is the need for earning more foreign exchange. The task of promoting export trade must therefore be carried out without fail.

The agriculture sector is one which can, with fair amounts of investment, produce goods in a short time. In striving to increase exports, it is therefore necessary for this sector to give priority to producing rice, rice-products and other crops likely to command higher prices in the world market. It is also necessary for the Fishery and Livestock Sectors to produce more meat, fish and prawns. In striving to earn more foreign currency, the State should also

find means of making services organizations earning FE, and not just export of commodities.

As production sectors continue increasing production, transport sector must correspondingly make progress. Lack of progress in the transport sector would create difficulties and blockage in commodity distribution. It is therefore necessary to make progress in transportation work.

Electric power should be readily available for establishment of industrial enterprises, and it must be produced in accordance with the needs of the State.

Fuel is indispensable for both industrial production work and services organizations. As much fuel as needed cannot yet be supplied under present circumstances. Measures for increasing production of fuel to meet the needs should therefore be laid down and implemented.

To realize one of the targets of the long-term plan which is to create socialist production relations, it would be necessary to increase State ownership and cooperative ownership rates. That is why necessary programmes must be laid down and efforts made to make the ratio of State - ownership and Co-operative ownership greater than that of the private-ownership. In doing this, just as State agricultural production agencies must be formed, agricultural producers co-operative societies must also be extended and efforts must be made to increase agricultural production in the co-operative sector.

Investments must be made to increase production in accordance with the resolutions of Party Congresses and priority given under the four-year plans. Agricultural sector must be made stable and strong and industrialisation undertaken step by step.

In investing in agricultural sector, in addition to building small irrigation facilities, one-side dams and drainage canals, necessary material inputs must also be supplied in time.

There is need for population growth commensurate with Burma's natural terrain and expanse. However, any increase in population should be viable in relation to the nation's natural resources, technological development, financial resources and food production. It is a fact that at least 700,000 additional acres of virgin and wasteland must be brought under cultivation each year if sufficient food is to be grown for the increase in population. Since only about 600,000 acres are now being put under cultivation each year, it is evident that efforts for growing adequate food should be carried on and reclamation of virgin and wastelands stepped up.

Optimum utilization of the capacities of existing mills and factories should be attained as part of the steps taken to increase proportion of industrial production in transforming the national economic structure. Prevention of loss and wastage in the vari-

ous production sectors would naturally mean additional quantities for consumption by the working people. This being so, prevention of loss and wastage should be rigorously enforced in the respective work establishments with greater intensity than ever.

Regional economic development has a direct bearing upon the centre; hence the centre is to provide appropriate assistance as much as it is possible for regional economic activity. Therefore, regional development projects and current regional development activities should be carried out successfully by ensuring the active co-operation and participation of the people on a regional-wide basis.

As success will be achieved only as much as the people come to take part extensively in building the socialist system, it is necessary to draft and implement a manpower plan that systematically mobilises people's strength and for that purpose undertake essential preliminary coordination works.

In drawing up and implementing plans, it is necessary to strike a balance between production and volume of inputs. It is necessary to evaluate requirements of manpower, natural resources, other materials, and energy.

With regard to monetary situation, volume of currency in circulation is increasing from year to year leading to inflation and price rises. Hence it is essential to take measures to strengthen the national currency of kyats.

Guidelines have been given to operate State-owned economic enterprises in a business-like manner to cut production costs and increase production. While implementing those that are feasible, ways must be found to solve hardships met with in implementing some others. In the interest of the working people the State is producing certain commodities and undertaking certain services at a loss. For example, in production of chemical fertilizer during the period of the Fourth Four-Year Plan, the State lost K 39.58 crores in 1982-83, K 45.51 crores in 1983-84, and K 46.15 crores in 1984-85. In the matter of prices, there is a wide gap between the price of scheduled crops bought by the State and the price of unscheduled crops resulting in differences in the earnings of growers of scheduled crops and growers of unscheduled crops. Necessary co-ordination is required to relate prices of scheduled crops with those of unscheduled crops so as not to harm production of scheduled crops in the long run.

As regards home production for increasing export national and foreign currency positions must be constantly kept in view. Through studying the monetary and financial situation of the State, efforts must be made to create favourable economic conditions that reflect the life and needs of the people.

(Continued on page 8.)

Summary of the Political Report of the Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress submitted by General Secretary U Aye Ko

(Continued from page 7)

Party organizations, mass and class organizations and People's Council at different levels constituting political power of the State have been firmly established. In order that these political power is applied to economic tasks, efforts must be made to marshal the strength of the people in tune with the nature of work to be assigned. While making such efforts, endeavours must also be made to fulfil plan targets of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan and to fulfil the food, shelter and clothing needs of the people.

In connexion with organization work, Party membership scrutinization work was carried out under three work projects in accordance with the guidance given by the Party Chairman in his speech at the Fourth Party Congress. Of the population of the country, 6.5 per cent have become Party members. As Party organization work was extended an increase in the number of Party members has been achieved.

For success in nation-building and defence tasks, Party members must be firm in ideological concept and leadership in political, economic, organizational and social and public affairs management work.

Efforts must therefore be made to further raise the calibre of Party members and at the same time continue organizational work to enlist those who are honest and upright and those who would unswervingly carry out all assigned duties.

According to the rolls, 120,441 Party members and 30,388 friends of the Party are not on the rolls of any Party organizations and have to be X-listed.

So Party organizations at different levels must carry out systematic supervision work to enable all Party members to be active in respective Party organizations under the guidance of Party organizations at different levels.

Party members are duty-bound to implement plans for improving the quality of life of the people in accordance with Party guidelines. To be able to do this, it is necessary for Party members to hold meetings and discussions as prescribed. Under the present situation, it is found that the number of meetings held by the lower Party organizations was actually far less than the number that must be held and hence it is urged that meetings be held as prescribed.

In holding meetings and discussions, points for discussion should be based on social experience, organizational problems, subjects dealt with in Party publications, and Party organizational matters. These should be attended to unitedly after they had been discussed and decided upon. Matters that can be collectively attended to by the organization concerned should be so attended to while those that cannot be attended to should be put up to a higher organization.

In striving to enhance Party organizational strength, increasing

Party membership and aiming at quality rather than quantity are two tasks that must be carried out definitely.

Training courses are being conducted and discussions held so that there would be unity in ideological conviction, political outlook and organizational work style among Party members. From the time of the Cadre Party up to 31 January 1985, 13,224 Party members had attended basic political courses. The Party's training and education activities will have to be further expanded in keeping with the growing number of new Party members.

The number of young people under the age of 18 years in the Union is 15.6 million. The number of young people who have joined the Lanzin Youth Organization is 44.87 per cent of all those who are eligible to join. Hence the current momentum of organizational work should be maintained.

The Lanzin Youth organizations which have been established are generally composed of students. Hence, there is a need to extend organizational work among rural youth and worker youth. Since the Lanzin Youth constitutes an auxiliary force of the Party, serious efforts must be directed towards ensuring that all those members who have passed 18 years of age try to become Party members.

Mass and class organizations have been established so that the entire working people would be able to join in working for the Party objectives. These organizations have proved themselves to be invaluable because they have been able to organize the respective groups and provide adequate leadership to work in close harmony with State organizations for the realization of economic plans.

The Workers Asiayone and the Peasants Asiayone must in all seriousness carry out their task of organizing the respective groups so that the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Plans and Short-Term Plans may be assured in conformity with Party policies.

It is essential that proper steps be taken to nurture the political vision, organizational skill and professional ability of the members of the Asiayone so that the leadership role of the Asiayones would be upgraded. At the same time efforts must be made to further consolidate the organizations in all aspects. Party Cadres were selected and assigned leadership roles in building up a socialist economic system and the socialist democratic state in accordance with Party principles and policies.

Only when well-qualified Party cadres are assigned duties according to the principle "the right man in the right place," would plans be translated into action. It is necessary for Party cadres concerned to carry out, always honestly and sincerely, with might and main, duties assigned to them.

Since the Burma Socialist Programme Party

is the one and only political party leading the State, it is necessary to keep the Party leadership dynamic. Keeping the Party leadership dynamic depends on dynamism of the leadership of the Party organizations and Party members. With the improvement in the ability of each Party member, the organizational work they undertake will achieve success and the people will come to rely on them. When leadership given to the people by Party members becomes more dynamic the leadership of the Party organizations is bound to become dynamic.

In order therefore to keep Party leadership dynamic it is necessary to strive to raise the leadership ability of each Party member as well as each Party organization.

Party fractions on their part must take the Party policies, directives and programmes laid down by Party Congresses as guides to action within their departments and organizations.

They are to enlist the support of Party members in their organizations and also organize non Party members.

On the basis of the foregoing appraisal, the Fifth Party Congress is to lay down programme of action for perpetuation of the country and building a peaceful and prosperous socialist society. In order that the Fifth Party Congress may lay down a programme, the following is presented sectorwise:-

(A) Politics

- (1) To continue to strive for more dynamic, effective and extensive operation of the socialist democratic machinery.
- (2) In working for unity of national races:
 - (aa) to work for further strengthening of the Union spirit and the will to live together in perpetuity;
 - (bb) for all indigenous people to strive with might and main for peace, tranquillity and development in the country;
 - (cc) to concretise provisions of the Constitution.
- (3) To continue to work for mobilization of the entire people in the defence and security of the State.
- (4) To continue the work for elimination of insurgents and destructive elements by means of the people's abilities and strength.
- (5) To continue to pursue the Independent and Active Foreign Policy Burma is now pursuing.
- (6) To raise the standard of education in the country in accord with education policies and to work towards making contributions to development of the country.
- (7) To continue to work for extending health services with the co-

operation of the people and at the same time to make more effective contributions towards the health and development of the people by means of indigenous medical science and methods.

(B) Economy

In implementing the Fifth Four-Year Economic Plan:

- (1) To mobilize and utilize the people's strength in economic movements in creating a socialist economic system through plans on an extended scale, never losing sight of the objectives of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan.
- (2) To weigh and scrutinize conditions relating to population growth and food production capability and to take necessary measures in advance.
- (3) To continue to promote exports and, also to take steps to make service sector earn more foreign exchange.
- (4) To boost production of fuel and energy for production and service sectors in working to boost commodity production.
- (5) To extend formation of State agricultural production organizations, agricultural production co-operatives and other production co-operative societies for increasing the ratio of State and co-operative ownerships.
- (6) To make arrangements to increase investments in industrial sector while making arrangements to make investments to boost production in agriculture, livestock and fishery and forestry sectors through systematically drafted investment plans.
- (7) To systematically assess availability of resources needed for implementing plans in order to ensure greater success of plans.
- (8) To constantly work to minimize wastage, loss and damage in various work sectors.
- (9) To implement regional self-sufficiency and regional development plans region-wise imperatively.
- (10) To systematically draft and implement a manpower plan for full and most effective utilization of the people's abilities and strength.

(C) Organization

- (1) To work to improve the calibre of individual Party members and organisational power of Party organizations.
- (2) To strive for greater dynamism of Party leadership by bringing about a common ideological view, common political outlook and common organizational style among Party members and Party cadres.
- (3) To continue to consolidate Party Organizations at different levels and render or-

ထုတ်ကုန်တိုးချေး ဦးစားပေး

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ပါတီဦးဆောင် တိုးပြည်ထောင်

ဂုဏ်ရောင်လင်းမည် တိုးယုံကြည်

အေးတူပူမှု တိုးတက်

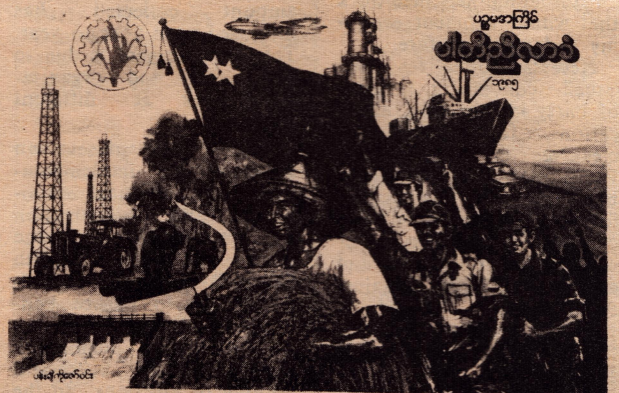
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နိုးကြားချစ်ကြည် ရှေ့သို့ချီ



A Fifth Party Congress commemorative postcard.

ganizational activities more active and dynamic.

- (4) To strive for the all-round development of the entire mass of youths to turn them into good and able persons fully qualified ideologically, politically and organizationally.
- (5) To work to strengthen and broaden mass and class organizations and raise the leadership role.
- (6) To organize for the acceptance of Party leadership in the various areas of socialist construction activities.

Esteemed Chairman and members of the Panel of Chairmen, Party Congress delegates:

The summary of the Report of the Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress has now been

submitted. It is necessary for Congress delegates to study and comment on the report and to give their unanimous decision on the programme of work. Just as Party organizations at different levels are to carry out the programme of work laid down by the Fifth Party Congress they must also continue to implement tasks laid down by previous Congresses that had not been fully completed.

I would like to conclude by urging, on behalf of the Central Committee, the entire mass of Party members to earnestly carry out organizational work for greater participation of the entire working people than at present in State construction work under the enhanced and effective leadership of the Party during the tenure of the Fifth Party Congress. —NAB.

Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman...

(Continued from page 1)

in future would never have a chance to learn to do things.

The Party Chairman pointed out that it was for such considerations that the Central Committee has to be made up of both old and new members, a fact known by everyone. The Party Chairman declared that some of the Central Committee members may or may not continue to be Central Committee members, but although they may not continue to be in the Central Committee, not all of them are being discarded; some in fact would be placed in organs of power.

Hence let there not be any doubts and misgivings, declared the Party Chairman. All Party members, as previously emphasised, are to serve the interests of the Party, which also means

serving the interests of the country. The Chairman reminded that the Party's accepted principle that if a choice had to be made between serving the interests of the country and serving the interests of the Party, the first priority must be given to serving the interests of the country and only the second priority to serving the interests of the Party. The Chairman added that there would be some who would be placed in other organizations although they would not be in the Central Committee and that he would like them to continue to serve the interests of the country as well as the interests of the State because they had, as he had earlier pointed out, joined the Party with the concept and consciousness that they would perform any tasks assigned to them at any place. — NAB.

Burma Socialist Programme Party Fifth Party...

(Continued from page 1)

Council of State U San Yu, Party General Secretary and Party Congress Convening Commission Chairman U Aye Ko and Party Congress delegates and observers all present.

Today's session of the Party Congress was presided over by Yebaw Thaung Nyunt as alternate chairman with Yebaw Soe Myint as master of ceremonies. First, the master of ceremonies declared the Fifth Party Congress open, announcing that it was attended by 1,186 Party Congress delegates, constituting an attendance of 99.58 per cent of the total 1,191, and so in order. Next, he announced the agenda for the first day of the Fifth Party Congress.

Then, session chairman Yebaw Thaung Nyunt, Party Chairman U Ne Win, President and Council of State Chairman U San Yu and Party Congress delegates signed in the record book.

Thereafter, master of ceremonies Yebaw Soe Myint read out the messages sent to the Fifth Party Congress and session chairman Yebaw Thaung Nyunt delivered the Party Congress opening speech. Then, Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win delivered a speech. Thereafter the session recessed briefly.

When the session resumed, Burma Socialist Programme Party General Secretary U Aye Ko sub-

mitted the Political Report (Summary) of the Central Committee (summary reported separately in full).

Then Secretary U Than Hlaing submitted the Fifth Four-Year Plan Guidelines of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the report thereon, and General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted the matters for amending the Party Constitution. Next, Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin submitted amendments to the Constitution, which did not involve principle and which would not cause any departure from original sense, and which could be made by the Central Committee as empowered by the Fourth Party Congress and they were confirmed by the session.

Thereafter, General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted the matter for the Party Congress to prescribe the number of committee members to constitute the Central Committee and it was approved by the session.

Then, Fifth Party Congress Convening Commission Secretary U Thein Ngwe explained and submitted the matter to coordinate in groups for getting the Central Committee candidature list and then the first day session adjourned at 11.20 am for co-ordination to get the Central Committee candidature list. — NAB.

Lottery

The following are the August 2 (first day) drawings of the 244th series of the State Lottery:

K 100,000

Y 845555 L 301009
C 573925 H 223570

K 50,000

G 465356 Q 408159 I 737365
N 991370 K 270530 V 964123
J 411932 V 646513

K 20,000

T 840111 Q 102622 D 372603
C 147521 W 162778 Y 719066
V 599471 H 643165

K 10,000

P 398100 T 437382 X 484029
H 214886 J 893360 T 321071
K 760313 X 103741 S 118092
D 261206 S 851189 U 497548
A 718651 I 644964 Y 979897
V 662324 M 246760 D 357286
F 837147 F 490625

K 5,000

A 245756 C 407409 D 279283
E 141540 E 267263 E 438685
G 490430 G 532028 G 636836
H 591702 K 702363 L 109342
M 150856 N 997422 P 562755
P 953264 P 386361 P 396965
Q 238873 Q 453457 Q 486718
Q 732093 S 566158 U 227098
U 354974 U 579554 V 181204
V 508294 Y 966504 Y 969178
B 546034 B 650041 B 957863
D 668012 F 265946 G 216345
H 283892 H 609513 J 548966
J 780324 J 972335 L 659414
P 109582 P 413732 P 956651
Q 386809 Q 392703 Q 450817
Q 609032 Q 882651 S 134331
S 551634 T 425834 T 987452
W 781462 W 925345 W 990314
X 253974 X 441453 X 607150
B 110617 E 204775 F 118059
G 897771 J 676220 N 903929
Q 198836 S 555081 T 141076
U 329540 U 831335 V 102960
W 128684 Y 640821 E 452104
Q 167311 S 647342 T 889792
W 532357 I 455680 S 681829
V 997010 N 485921 L 786850
B 119480 G 879700 A 492338
W 649986 N 525596 I 152956
A 438927 H 255436 K 578942
K 182906 C 842382 F 405118
G 629832 L 680823 M 984219
S 188277 H 629949 I 549846
I 758742 P 392683 S 822227
W 827418 K 283740 M 393948
P 571594 T 307110 I 553642
N 506953 K 966657 M 553704
A 149428 B 985022 T 958994
W 165987 Y 683639 G 322753

K 1,500

240 tickets win prizes.

K 700

400 tickets win prizes.

Flood warning

(Issued at 12:10 hours on August 2)

The water level of the Irrawaddy river at Nyaung Oo will reach its town danger level 1120 cm during next 3 days, commencing noon today and at Minbu the water level will reach its town danger level 1700 cm during next 5 days, commencing noon today.

Flood warning

(Issued at 2:30 hours on August 2)

The level of the Irrawaddy river at Henzada will reach its town danger level (1342) cm between 8th. and 10th. of August 1985.



A Fifth Party Congress commemorative postcard.

China's health care improving, says UNICEF

Beijing, Aug 1—China's child health care record has improved greatly, but almost half of children under seven have anaemia because of a poor diet and up to 90 per cent in some rural areas have worms, senior UNICEF officials said Wednesday.

"Infant mortality in Beijing is lower than in Washington D.C.," said James Grant, UNICEF's Executive Director, although he did not cite figures. "Health care levels in eastern China now are comparable to those in Europe in the 1960s and 1970s."

Grant said China's health services had achieved in the last 35 years what it had taken Europe 100 years to achieve and at income levels comparable to Europe in the 1800s.

Only 1.3 million children under five died in China last year, 48 per 1,000 compared to 258 per 1,000 in 1950. Many of the deaths were caused by preventable diseases, Taylor said.

Dr. Carl Taylor, the Fund's Director in China, told a Press conference the worms were caused by bad sanitation.

About 30 per cent of children under six suffered from rickets, caused by vitamin deficiencies, he said.

Taylor said the main

causes of infant mortality were pneumonia, respiratory and parasitic diseases, diarrhoea and epidemics for which immunization existed.

"No country gives as much attention to the welfare of children as China," he said.

Grant said UNICEF would have given 30 million dollars to aid China's health and educational programmes for children by the end of this year and expected to contribute about 50 million between now and 1989.

He said some of the money was spent on improving production and distribution of vaccines for diseases such as measles, with the aim of achieving universal immunization of children by 1990.

Grant said female infanticide remained a difficult problem since it had deep historical and cultural roots.

"I have seen mass campaigns to emphasize the care of children, especially girls. It will take a great effort to produce social changes," he said.

A national one-child policy has resulted in cases of female infants being killed at birth, the Chinese Press has said. — NAB/Reuter.

Iraqi President sees no military victory in Gulf War

Kuwait, Aug 1 — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said in remarks published here Wednesday that Iraq had no wish to prolong its war with Iran, in which he said neither side could achieve military victory.

"Beginning with myself, down to the youngest Iraqi child, no Iraqi wants the war and we hope it will end tomorrow," he told the Kuwaiti newspaper *Arab Times* in a Baghdad interview.

Technically, he said, a military solution existed, "but this is actually impossible. What is realistic, is... foiling the aim of the (enemy)."

He said Iran's goal in the war, now nearly five years old, was to export

its revolution to other states, adding: "Iran wants to occupy Iraq so it can use the country to occupy the whole region. Iraq is fighting to prevent this."

He accused Iran of launching terrorist attacks to destabilize the region once it failed to realize its military objective.

These attacks, he said, were "just a reminder that Iran is still there and it still hopes to overthrow the regimes of the region but through different means, including terrorism."

An end to the war would not necessarily mean an end to the terrorism, he said, adding this would only stop once the aims behind Iran's war effort were foiled. — NAB/Reuter.

Japanese help sought in Chinese development projects

Tokyo, Aug 1 — Chinese officials attending a Sino-Japanese ministerial conference Wednesday sought wide-ranging Japanese cooperation in China's development projects in separate meetings with their Japanese counterparts.

Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, in a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Noboru Takeshita, asked Japan to actively cooperate in China's economic development, Government officials said.

He Kang, China's Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, called for joint Sino-Japanese research to develop new strains of corn and soybean to suit the taste of the Japanese people.

In a separate meeting,

World youth supports non-aligned principles

Moscow, Aug 1 — The youth of the world supports the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement proclaimed in Bandung 30 years ago. This was shown by discussions held at the Centre for the Problems of the Non-Aligned Movement, established within the framework of the Youth and Student Festival. This was said by Manish Tevari, member of the Indian delegation at the festival and General Secretary of the National Union of Students.

Speaking in a TASS interview, he said that international imperialism never stops trying to divide the movement. Special emphasis is being made on the psychological and ideological indoctrination of the younger generation so as to distract the attention of young people from the acute problems of the present-day world. Therefore the main principles of Bandung — struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, exploitation and for world peace and disarmament, are very topical today. — NAB/TASS.

No Chinese plans to review special eco. zones policy

Tokyo, Aug 1 — The leader of a Chinese ministerial delegation said Wednesday that China has no plans to review the policy on special economic zones, saying the open-door policy is a "long-term, unshakable national goal".

"There will not be changes about special zones, and there will not be changes about the 14 coastal cities," State Councilor Gu Mu told a Press conference in Tokyo.

Gu also sought to allay fears outside China that Beijing may have second thoughts about the special economic zones, following remarks attributed to senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. — NAB/Kyod.

Song Jian, Minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and his Japanese counterpart, Reiichi Takeuchi, agreed that Japan and China should further develop cooperation in the scientific and technological fields.

Meanwhile, Transport Minister Tokuo Yamashita and Chinese Communications Minister Qian Yongchang agreed that Japan should continue financial and technological co-operation in Chinese port and harbour and railway construction projects and in the scrapping of ships. — NAB/Kyodo.

FRG leads in technology sales to PRC

Beijing, Aug 1 — West Germany has taken the lead in selling technology to China this year, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade reported Thursday.

China approved 69 contracts with West German firms in the first six months of the year, worth a total of 601 million US dollars, the official Xinhua news agency quoted a Ministry official as saying.

In all, China approved 318 contracts with other nations involving more than two billion dollars, five times the figure for the same period of 1984.

China signed 22 contracts with Britain and another 22 with France, doubling and quadrupling last year's figures respectively.

The technology imports include a hot strip steel rolling mill from West Germany, colour video equipment from Sony of Japan, digitally controlled telephone exchanges from France, heat-resisting conveyor belts from Britain and a co-production agreement with the US McDonnell Douglas Corp. for the MD-82 aircraft. — NAB/AP.

Two Australians sentenced to hang for drug smuggling

Penang (Malaysia), Aug 1 — Two Australians were today sentenced to hang for heroin smuggling.

Kevin Barlow, 27, a welder from Perth, and Sydney building contractor, Brian Chambers, 28, were the first Westerners convicted under laws tightened in 1983 to make the death penalty mandatory for possessing more than 0.5 ounces of heroin or morphine.

Both men stood impassively in the packed courtroom as High Court Judge Mohamed Dzaiddin Bin Haji Abdullah ordered them to be executed for trafficking in 6.3 ounces of heroin.

Defence lawyers said they would appeal. — NAB/Reuter.

Gorbachev assumes defence committee chairmanship

Moscow, Aug 1 — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has assumed the chairmanship of the powerful Defence Committee which has supreme control of the Armed Forces in the event of war, a senior Soviet official said today.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Communist Party Central Committee's International Information Department, confirmed for the first time in public that the defence post automatically went with the Party leadership.

Asked at a Moscow Press conference if Gorbachev held the defence post, Zamyatin replied: "Yes. Under our regulations, the (Party's) General Secretary is also Chairman of the Defence Committee." — NAB/Reuter.

Malaysia asks USSR get SRV to conference table

Kuala Lumpur, Aug 1 — Malaysia has asked the Soviet Union to persuade Vietnam to settle the Cambodian conflict at the conference table, Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said Thursday.

Abdul Kadir told a news conference he had conveyed Malaysia's wish in talks Thursday with Anatoly Safranovich Zaitsev, head of the South-East Asian desk at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Zaitsev, who arrived here Wednesday from Bangkok for a two-day visit, said the Soviets would prefer to see the conflict settled by nations in this region, Abdul Kadir said.

Abdul Kadir also said Zaitsev had told him that while the Soviet Union preferred a quick solution to the conflict, it would not impose or interfere with the views of countries in South-East Asia. — NAB/AP.

MAS, BA to launch additional flights

Kuala Lumpur, Aug 1 — Britain and Malaysia signed Thursday an agreement under which the Government-owned Malaysian Airline System will launch a fifth weekly flight to London next July.

Under the agreement signed by Ishak Tadin, Secretary-General of the Malaysian Transport Ministry, and Hadley Stevens, Under-Secretary in the British Department of Transport, British Airways also can start a fifth flight to Kuala Lumpur at the same time.

The agreement ended 18 months of negotiations between the two countries on the question of the additional flight. — NAB/AP.

Indo-Pakistani talks end

New Delhi, Aug 1 — India and Pakistan ended three days of high-level talks Thursday without making any apparent headway toward a peace accord.

A joint Press statement said Pakistani Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik and his Indian counterpart, Romesh Bhandari, discussed New Delhi's proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and Islamabad's counter-offer of a non-aggression pact.

"Both sides sought further clarifications and agreed to continue efforts aimed at the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty between the two countries," the joint statement said. — NAB/AP.

Chnoupek received by Finnish PM

Helsinki, Aug 1 — Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa.

The Czechoslovak official appreciated Finland's initiative in organizing and hosting the meeting of the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act.

The two officials considered the present state of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations in all spheres, and voiced the resolve to use all existing reserves. They stated that the relations have good prospects.

Conferring on international topics, the two officials described the current meeting of foreign ministers of 35 states as a positive moment in the international situation which should favourably influence other multilateral talks and the overall international situation. — NAB/CTK.

Indonesia-Romania eco. cooperation to be stepped up

Djakarta, Aug 1 — Indonesia and Romania have agreed to step up their economic cooperation, the Foreign Office announced Thursday.

The agreement came at the signing of a protocol on the second meeting of the Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation between Indonesia and Romania, which ended here Wednesday.

Romania offered participation in several projects in Indonesia.

The meeting also agreed to encourage contact between businessmen of the two countries for possible signing of long-term contracts.

The protocol was signed by Indonesian Minister of Development Planning Johannes Baptista Sumarlin and Romanian Vice-Premier Gheorghe Petrescu. — NAB/AP.

CLASSIFIED

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OBITUARY

U Than Tin, aged 89, husband of late Daw Ti Ti (a) Daw Nan Sein, father of U Kyaw Zan, U Maung Than and U Nyein (Supdt. Construction Corpn.), grand father of 23 and greatgrand father of 4, expired on 2-8-85 at his residence No. 160, 39th Street, Rangoon and buried the same day at Kandawgalay Muslim Cemetery. Friends and relatives kindly treat this as the only intimation.

C 131

ASLEEP IN JESUS

Mary Reuben, age (79), Sister of K. Reuben, former assistant matron of MGH, died at St. Aloysius convent, at 7.16 a.m., 2nd August.

To be buried on 3-8-85, at 4:00 pm., at A Road Catholic Cemetery, Mandalay.

C 131

DEATH

Sayama Daw Hla Kyi
S.H.S (1) Dagon
Age (61) Yrs
MOULMEIN

Daughter of late U Tun Win (Ex M.L.C.) & Daw Aye Khin of Moulmein, sister of Sayama Daw Hla Khin (U Aung Tun) U Thein Han (Daw Khin Thant) Saya U Soe Lwin (Daw Khin Myint) expired on Friday (2-8-85) at 10:00 p.m. at 29 D. Budd Road, Rangoon.

Funeral cortege will leave the above residence at 1:00 pm on Sunday (4-8-85) for Kyandaw cemetery for cremation.

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State Dept. worried by foreign aid bill cuts

Washington, Aug 1 — The State Department today said it was pleased Congress had managed to pass a foreign aid bill for the first time in four years but expressed concern over cuts it made in Administration proposals.

"These reductions could seriously constrain the ability of the Administration to serve effectively US national interests," spokesman Charles Redman told reporters.

He said the 12.7-billion-dollar bill finally approved yesterday would cut nearly 500 million dollars from the Administration's requested aid and almost 700 million dollars from the amount it asked for in military assistance. — NAB/Reuter.

USSR hopes US will reconsider rejection

Moscow, Aug 1 — The US side cannot belittle and question the earnestness and range of the moratorium on all types of nuclear tests announced by the Soviet Union, it was set out at a news conference in Moscow today.

First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgy Kornienko, evidently referring to first negative reactions by ranking White House officials, told the conference that the Soviet Union hoped the US Government had not yet said its final word in response to Soviet Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev's invitation to Washington to join the Soviet Union in freezing all types of nuclear tests as of August 6.

Kornienko said that no formal response had come from Washington.

Kornienko, ranking Central Committee official Leonid Zamyatin, and head of a Soviet Armed Forces directorate, Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov,

told the news conference that the US could not turn down the Soviet proposal if it was genuinely for nuclear disarmament and an end to the arms race.

To freeze nuclear tests would mean to suspend the entire process on which the arms race is based, since there would be no new means of destruction and no means for the modernization of the existing weapons, Chervov said.

He said that the verification of the moratorium was 100-per-cent proof, since both powers, and other countries, too, as he said, could record every test. —NAB/TASS.

Anglo-USSR relations discussed

Helsinki, Aug 1— Soviet-British relations in political, economic and other spheres, and prospects of their development, were discussed here today by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe.

Shevardnadze underlined the extraordinary importance of the new Soviet peace initiative, and expressed the hope that the moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons would be joined also by other states possessing them. He also spoke of other peace proposals of the Soviet Union, aimed at averting the danger of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of outer space and at reviving the policy of detente. —CTK.

TASS adds: He also had a meeting with Canada's Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark. They discussed questions of Soviet-Canadian relations and also some topical problems of the international situation.

Shevardnadze stressed the need of liquidating the dangerous tension in the world and the importance of every country making a constructive contribution to the fulfilment of this task.

The Canadian Minister's attention was drawn to the USSR's major initiatives directed at preventing an arms race in outer space and stopping it on earth, at radically improving the international climate. —NAB/CTK/TASS

EEC temporarily recalls envoys from S. Africa

Helsinki, Aug 1—Common Market foreign ministers announced Thursday they were temporarily summoning home their ambassadors from South Africa to protest that country's racial policies.

But they conceded they had failed to agree on any other joint move against Pretoria except for the symbolic calling home of the envoys for August "consultations". —NAB/AP.

Rajiv's special envoy in Dhaka

Dhaka (Bangladesh), Aug 1 — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's special envoy, Shiv Shankar, arrived here Wednesday for a three-day visit aimed at resolving outstanding bilateral issues, including the sharing of common Ganges River water.

"I have a very clear mandate from my Prime Minister to create better goodwill and to find solution to certain unresolved issues," Shankar told reporters on his arrival. —NAB/AP.

Helsinki conference ends

Helsinki, Aug 1 — The foreign ministers meeting of the 35 countries which signed the 1975 Helsinki Accords on security and co-operation in Europe wound up here on Thursday afternoon.

Closing the three-day conference, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen said in a short address that the meeting had demonstrated the permanent commitment of the signatories to implement the resolutions of the Final Act and continue the process of detente.

The anniversary meeting was addressed by foreign ministers for European nations, from the United States and Canada. —NAB/ADN.

Genscher-Shevardnadze meeting

Helsinki, Aug 1 — The USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze had a meeting with Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

During their conversation the ministers noted the immutable importance of the August 12, 1970 treaty between the USSR and the FRG, which serves as the basis for the development of bilateral relations and serves the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe. —NAB/TASS.

Helsinki Final Act proves its worth, says Fischer

Helsinki, Aug 1 — The path taken in 1975 with the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has proved its worth in principle, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic has said.

Speaking at a meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, he said here on Thursday the most important thing that could be stated today was that peace had been preserved in Europe and direct confrontation prevented. —NAB/ADN.

Merdeka Soccer Tournament

Kuala Lumpur, Aug 1 — Brazilian soccer club America and South Korea qualified for the final of the annual Merdeka Tournament today after winning their semifinals in contrasting fashion.

The South Koreans crushed Malaysia 3-0 but America were somewhat fortunate to squeeze past Ghana 2-1. —NAB/Reuter.

World Cup African Zone playoffs

Zurich, Aug 1 — Morocco have been drawn against Libya and Tunisia will play Algeria in the World Cup African zone playoffs, the International Football Federation (FIFA) said Wednesday.

Following the official draw, which was made in Beijing on Wednesday, a FIFA spokesman said Tunisia and Morocco would play at home in the first-leg ties to be played between October 4 and 6. The return matches would be played between October 18 and 20.

The winners of the two ties will qualify for the 1986 finals in Mexico. —NAB/Reuter.

Healthy rise in US economy

Washington, Aug 1 — The US Government's main economic forecasting gauge rose sharply in June, posting the biggest increase in five months and spurring renewed optimism about a United States economic rebound in the second half of the year.

The Commerce Department said Wednesday that its index of leading indicators jumped one per cent in June, following three months of lackluster performance.

At the White House, this performance was hailed as "ringing economic news" and many private analysts agreed that the increase was heartening.

In other economic news, the Government reported that orders to US factories, boosted by heavy demand for military hardware, rose 1.9 per cent in July following an even, stronger 2.1-per-cent May gain.

The two healthy increases following three months of declines provide evidence that demand for domestic goods is rebounding, analysts said.

The leading index is a collection of a dozen forward-pointing statistics that are supposed to signal changes in direction in the economy.

After rising for 21 consecutive months as the United States pulled out of the 1981-82 recession, the index dropped sharply last June and started sending much weaker signals. —NAB/AP.



TV PROGRAMME

Saturday, August 3

- 12.30 pm
- 1. Opening Tune
- 2. News
- 12.40 pm
- 3. Children's Dances
- 1.04 pm
- 4. Cartoon Variety
- 1.24 pm
- 5. The Three Stooges "Three Little Bears"
- 1.40 pm
- 6. Telematch
- 2.30 pm
- 7. Round-up of the Week's Satellite TV News
- 8. Close Down.
- 7.30 pm
- 1. Opening Tune
- 2. Singing Stars
- 7.52 pm
- 3. Dance Hailing the Fifth Party Congress
- 8.00 pm
- 4. News and Weather Report
- 8.25 pm
- 5. "Myitta Kyoe Hmyin" (Colour) (Starring: Nay Aung, Khin Thida Tun, U Tun Way, U Myint Naing, Sandaya Khin Nu Nu)

Sunday, August 4

- 12.30 pm
- 1. Opening Tune
- 2. Sunday Feature:- "Carter's Army" (Starring: Stephen Boyd, Robert Hooks, Susan Oliver.)
- 1.44 pm
- 3. Round-up of the Week's Local TV News
- 4. Close Down.
- 7.30 pm
- 1. Opening Tune
- 2. Singing Stars
- 7.56 pm
- 3. Song Hailing the Fifth Party Congress
- 8.00 pm
- 4. News and Weather Report
- 8.25 pm
- 5. "Enter The Fat Dragon"
- 6. Close Down.

Jordan signs accord with IDA

Amman, Aug 1 — Jordan signed an agreement with US International Development Agency whereby it will obtain 12 million dollars in the form of a grant and a five-million-dollar loan to develop an agricultural project whose total costs are estimated at 26.3 million dollars.

The US assistance to the project total 27.5 million dollars including a 20.7-million-dollar grant and seven million dollars in soft-term loan. —NAB/Tanjug.

Fifth Four-Year Plan Guidelines submitted to Fifth Party Congress



Rangoon, Aug 2 — As the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party began today in the Congress Hall in the compound of the Central Institute of Political Science, Secretary U Than Hlaing submitted Fifth Four-Year Plan Guidelines of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

He said the Guidelines are being presented in four parts, viz, a Preamble, Part I, Part II and Conclusion. The Preamble recalls that the objective of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan is to complete laying economic, social and political foundations of socialism in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma by the end of the Long-Term Plan.

In Part I, implementation of the Fourth Four-Year Plan is appraised with reference to targets, set in the 20-Year Plan for the final year of the Fourth Four-Year Plan.

The appraisal shows that the GDP achieved was higher than envisaged in the Guidelines. Sectorally, plan performance exceeded targets in agriculture, mining, power, construction and communications. Such good progress needs to be maintained.

Part II gives Guidelines for the Fifth Four-Year Plan, to be implemented from 1986-87 to 1989-90. The main objective of the Plan is "to make arrangements to harmonise the existing economic undertakings and accelerate production with a view to achieving the objectives of the 20-Year Long-Term Plan."

Under present circumstances, the essential requirement, for accelerating production and creating favourable economic conditions is harmonisation of existing economic undertakings.

Targets are indicated in the Guidelines for attainment of the main objective. The main targets are: population in the base year of the plan, 1985-86, is 37.115 million, and will be 40.113 million in the final year, 1989-90. The average annual increase in population will be 1.96 per cent. Population as well as population growth will be lower than envisaged in the 20-Year Long-Term Plan.

The Gross Domestic Product in the base year will be K 2,111 crores and that in the final year will be K 2,678 crores. This target is set to tally with the 20-Year Long-Term Plan

target. For the GDP to increase to K 2,678 crores in the final year from K 2,111 crores in the base year, an increase of K 567 crores in four years must be facilitated. Therefore, the rate of increase must be 6.1 per cent annually.

During the Fifth Four-Year Plan period, it will be necessary to invest in productive undertakings which require reasonable capital; to further consolidate and utilize existing productive forces; and to raise investment capabilities.

The investment and return ratio has been fixed at 2.5 and it will be necessary to invest a total of K 1,418 crores in the four years and K 388 crores in the final year of the Fifth Four-Year Plan.

In allocating investments to ownership sectors, 70.6 per cent is to go to State-sector and 29.4 per cent to the co-operative and private sectors. A sum of K 1,001 crores will be needed for making 70.6 per cent investment in the State sector. In making investments in the State sector to achieve proportional development of the national economy and the State sector economy, investment have been made sector wise: amounts of allocation as well as per cent of the total are shown.

If and when changes are required by circumstances, the Party Central Committee is to make the necessary changes.

Kyat resources must be consolidated to get adequate funds within the country to make investments according

(Continued on page 4, col 3)



Yebaw Soe Myint acting as master of ceremonies on the first day of the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. (NAB photo.)



Fifth Party Congress Convening Commission Secretary U Thein Ngwe explaining matters relating to group-wise co-ordination for the candidature list of Central Committee, on the first day of the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. (NAB photo.)



Secretary U Than Hlaing submitting the Fifth Four-Year Economic Plan Guidelines of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on the first day of the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. (NAB photo.)

Messages of felicitations to Fifth Party Congress read out



Rangoon, Aug 2 — Messages of felicitations to the Burma Socialist Programme Party Fifth Party Congress were read out by master of ceremonies Yebaw Soe Myint on the morning of the first day session of the Fifth Party Congress which began today in the Congress Hall in the compound of the Central Institute of Political Science in Mingaladon.

Of the messages of felicitations sent to the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, those read out today were messages of felicitations from the Peasants Asiayone Central Body Headquarters, the Workers Asiayone Central Body Headquarters,

the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee, the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma War Veterans Organization, the Burma Music Council Organizing Committee and the Central Co-operative Society.

The master of ceremonies next announced that messages of felicitations have been received from Mongphyak, Mongkhak, Monghsat, Kunglong, Tangyan, Mongping, Kutkai, Namhkam, Wakema and Kyaikmaraw Township Party Units; Monghsat, Mongping, Wakema and Kyaikmaraw Township Peasants Asiayones; Mongping, Wakema and Kyaikmaraw Township Workers Asiayones; Monghsat, Mongping, Wakema, Kyaikmaraw and Thaton Township Lanzin Youth Organizing Committees; and Mongping, Wakema and Kyaikmaraw Township War Veterans Organizations. — NAB.

Transplanting contests held

Bassein, July 30 — Paddy transplanting competition for Bassein West Township was held on July 27 at the paddy field belonging to farmer U Kyaw Yin of Leington village-tract and women transplanters from ten high yield paddy stations participated in the competition.

Present among others were Irrawaddy Division People's Council Chairman U Aye Khaing, EC members and over 5,000 working people.

Letpan high yield station won the first prize, Myoma high yield station the second prize and Ywathit high yield station the third prize.

Hsipaw, July 29 — Paddy transplanting competition for Hsipaw township was held at the paddy field belonging to farmer U Kyaw Lun of Hsipaw Myoma crop high yield station No 2 on July 28. — NAB.

WEATHER

Friday, August 2

Summary of observations recorded at 0930 hours:— During the past 24 hours rain had been isolated to scattered in Shan State, Mandalay, Magwe, and lower Sagaing Divisions.

The chief amounts of rainfall recorded were Hmawbi 1.65 inches and Kyaukpyu 1.57 inches.

Bay inference:— Monsoon is moderate to strong in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of August 3:— Rain will

be isolated to scattered in Mandalay, Magwe and lower Sagaing Divisions and fairly widespread to widespread in the remaining States and Divisions. Degree of certainty is 100%.

State of the sea:— Temporary squalls and moderate to rough seas are likely off and along Burma coast. Surface wind speed in squalls may reach 35 m.p.h.

Outlook for subsequent two days:— Moderate to strong monsoon.

Forecast for Rangoon and neighbouring area for August 3:— Intermittent rain. Degree of certainty is 100%.

Rangoon (Kaba-Aye)

Maximum Temperature	29.5°C (85°F)	1-8-85
Minimum Temperature	24.0°C (75°F)	2-8-85
0930hrs relative humidity	92%	2-8-85
Total sunshine hours (0.4) hours (Approx)		1-8-85

Rainfall

Date	Mingaladon	Kaba-Aye	Central Rangoon
2-8-85	9mm (0.35 in)	23mm (0.91 in)	31mm (1.23 in)
Total since 1-1-85	1508mm (59.37 in)	1821mm (71.69 in)	1515mm (59.64 in)
Maximum wind speed at Rangoon Airport was 17 m.p.h. from South East at 14:10 hours on 1-8-85.			

